ocrat, has the following in its issue of the 25th Let no disunionist raistake the Democrace of

the North They will never settle our troubles on any other basis than a restoration of the Union. Justice they will do. They have no prejudices against the South, but they will never compromise away the Union. We know what we say. They condemn the present party in power, because they hold that its policy is to divide, not restore, the Union.

When they say the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was, they mean it; and, mark it, they will stick to it. The radicals charge Vallan digham wi h disunion sentiments. It is a calumny utterly unfounded. He has never uttered a word to justify such a charge. He has no sym pathy with disunion. Whenever a rational policy is adopted, looking to a restoration of the Union, he, with the rest of the Democratic party North, is its uncompromising advocate.

We indorse and reaffirm all that our gallant friend at Louisville says of the Indiana Democracy, as a portion of that Northern political organization. He fairly represents the party in this State A M CHIEF M MC 1821

The Democrats of Indians, at an early date after the inauguration of this bloody civil war, had reason to know that the Republican leaders did not desire the restoration of the Union as it was, and that they so shaped their policy as to render that restoration impossible. The border State men were purposely deceived by the Administration, and we were frequently pained at seeing the evidence of that deception in the devoted and honest Union papers of Kentucky and elsewhere.

In the free States, where the Republicans

fancied they had the power and could keep it, the leaders were outspoken, and it was declared that nothing short of the destruction of slavery, and the re-peopling of the slave States, would satisfy the demands of the party which wielded the power of the nation. Republican members of Congress, fifteen months ago, declared that the "eggs of the crocodile must be broken-that every institution which militated against making and keeping this nation a unit must be suppressed—and that the war would never cease until no slave trod the soil of America, from the Arostook to the Sabine." This kind of talk was never heard in Kentucky, because, as Mr. SEWARD said to Minister ADAMS, it might lose the Administration the support of the border States. The Northern Democracy heard these things, and more; and, as honest men, would not affiliate in any new party organizations with persons who could enunciate such atrocious sentiments as the above. For this reason, and others equally sound, the Democratic party resolved to muintain its separate organization, and the corrupt "Union" movement-that Trojan horse of the conspirators and traitors against the Union as it was-fell amid the shouts of an emancipated people in Indiana and the North

Our Kentucky friends may rest assured that the Democracy of Indiana ardently desire to see the Union restored as it was, and that no other Union growing out of this war will be accepted by them. They want that, or no Union at all. They will have nothing less than the old Union -the compact of 1787-the association of States described in the Crittenden resolution of the 22d of July 1862. If the Republicans and the Administration are willing to redeem their piedges to the nation, and fight for that old Union, and its restoration, the Democracy of Indiana will be with them in the future, as they were in the beginning. But they want no cheating in prosecuting this war. They want no unconstitutional confiscation acts-no emancipation proclamations-no arming of negroes-no stealing of slaves from loyal masters-no wiping out of State lines-no colonization of blacks to the ex clusion of whites in the Southern States; and, finally, they want the President and his Cabinet to consider that the people of the free States have the right to be heard, in their own defense against the petty tyranny of upstart ministers in the Departments at Washington.

Let Kentucky and the border States stand firm for the Union as it was. The Indiana Democ racy can not be moved.

New Definitions.

Provost Marshal: A person appointed by the Abolition Administration to do dirty jobsto act as a spy on his neighbors, or hire others to do so for him. A man who will do mean things, disregard the Constitution, and perform duties which no Magistrate or court would be guilty of In short, he is a little tyrant appointed by a big

THE LIFE OF THE NATION: Securing the abolition of slavery, and making the army "antislavery crusiders," as Mr. Saward wrote to our minister in London. Refusing all compromise with rebels "till slavery is wiped out." The op pressive taxation of white men for the benefit of niggers, and the iron rule of the six New England States over the people of the North west, by Morrill tariffs, and other Yankee devices.

FREE AMERICANS OF AFRICAN DESCENT: A Georgia or Alabama darkey made free by Lixcour's proclamation, or stolen away by the chances of war. A contraband made a voter in Massachusetts, but rejected as a resident of Indiana. He is of the genus negro, about whose status one hundred and forty thousand white menhave met their death in battle or in the hospitals, and for whose freedom a thousand million of dollars have been wasted in this "irrepressible conflict." He is one of Lincoln's pets, and an

expensive pet at that. STRATEGY: A system of warfare invented by the civilians of the Cabinet at Washington. It consists of big armies, big guns, with half rations for the soldiers, no transportation, and no bridges over big rivers on which to cross. It always tells the enemy of the approach of the Union forces, and gives ample time for the rebels to prepare their fortifications, entrenchments and rifle pits. When the order is given to "move on the enemy's works," the advance is made, and "our troops are mowed down like grass." The Union troops then retire, and Lincoln says he's glad it's no

worse! That's strategy! ON TO RICHMONDS A Greelev-ism adopted by the Abolitionists in Congress. It means war on a grand scale, with grand expense, grand swind ling by army contractors, and grand defeats whenever tried. It is generally understood to mean interference by an incompetent President. a vicious Senate, and a stupid House of Repre sentatives, with the officers of the army. In other words, fools give orders and sensible men are compelled to obey. It has proved a very expensive luxury, under the control of an incompetent and crazy cabal of Abolitionists.

Morgan.-We have a Morgan from Indiana who is winning laurels as well as the noted swift rider of Kentucky. The successful defense made by Colonel Morgan, of the gallant 25th, against a vastly superior force will cause a throb of pride to quicken in every true Hoosier heart. Even if the war is hopeless on our part, such gallantry as our chivalric Morgan has displayed will redeem it at least from disgrace.

The Constitution and Peace. Mr. CRISTIELD, of Maryland, delivered a few days ago, in the House of Representatives, an eloquent and forcible speech against the President's emancipation proclamation. The concluding portion, which we publish below, is full | The following is from Medary's (Columbus) of suggestive, patriotic and eloquent thoughts:

We who stand by the Constitution have a dangerous and difficult position. Whithersoever we turn, we face an enemy. But what then? We the condition of the polithed prisoners at Camsee nothing but imposes and wrong in the leading measures of the Administration, but are we are satisfied our people wholly disapprove of its thence to be driven into the support of the rebellion? By no means. Secession is no more correct and no more tpiensble than if it were not in itself, the great wrong, the fruitful parent of all the great wrongs which have made and marked these terrible times; and its projectors and leaders are justly responsible for all its consequences. direct and indirect. If they had preserved faith with the Constitution, there would have been no war, no sorrow, no want. It its advocates had remained at their posts in this and the other House, the fiend of Abolition would not have had nower to strut in our midst, and feast its malig nant appetite on the vitals of the Republic; the country would have been preserved from the predominance of sectional antipathy; the specter of anarchy would not have riser, up to plague us, and no cloud would have overshadowed the field of American power and glory. I nevercan forget, and it will be hard to forgive, the movers to If that is any consolation, those interested are

States by the act of this Government, are twin and barbarities. enemies of the Constitution, and the deadly fock has rights; they are plainly written in the Con- months!

From the beginning I have seen but one road | ment for any trivial offense. to peace. I see but one now. It requires no | This dungeon is made of wood, quite confined compromise, no concession to traitors, no yield. and perfectly dark, a real "air tight." It is built ing of any right on either side, no sacrifice of about two feet from the ground, over a mud pride, no hamiliation; it is but a simple recogni | puddle, with four-inch anger holes in the bottom tion of, and a bona fide submission to, the Consti- floor, bored in a sort of square, close together, tution as our fathers made it, and as our prede directly over the mud puddle. At the top, di cessors have administered it. When that is done, rectly over these auger holes, is a four inchthere will be no cause of war. The South, then, square hole to let the air escape as it comes up to get peace, must shandon the principle of se | through the auger holes. In hot weather no | which was afterward the farm of Major Winston, cession and yield her accustomed obedience to lungs were strong enough to stand it twenty four and on which he lived many years. Dr. Noble December 31st. the Constitution; the North, to get peace, must hours without being seriously affected. One pris afterwards moved to Boone county, at a place ____ concede to the States what properly belongs to oner, who served in the dangeon twenty four afterwards called Bellevne, and there fived many them; in a word, the dogmas of the Abbeville hours, we learn, received such a shock upon his years, and was there buried school and the Chicago philosophers must be lungs that it is doubtful whether he will ever engiven up to get peace. There can be no peace | tirely recover. Another, who was in forty eight done, or constitutional government will be over | auger hole, breathing the stench from the mud thrown. We cannot dissolve and establish and and water beneath, as the best be could do ! If we were all to agree to dissolve, we could not nose stuck in the auger hole. great outlet of the North west, will never be was arranged and carried out in this wise: will exist; it is a necessity. It was not made by | night) where he could hold conversation with the the Constitution, and is not dependent on con- prisoners. He agreed with them that for a cerstitutions for its continuance. It exists, and will be underation in money he would fix a plan exist, in spite of them. It is the work of the for their escape. As they all wanted to get out

the Guif, from the Atlantic to the Rocky Moun for a trial or release, the prisoners bit at the home was never provided for man. Unity is on for their exit. One of the prisoners gave the written all over its whole surface. It is enthroned guard twenty dollars and a gold watch; what upon its hills; it courses in its streams; it grows others gave we never learned. At the time fixed it is sealed by common dangers. It cannot be ing very dark, they commenced issuing from the permanently dissolved. It is easier to preserve prison. But before they had got many yards than to destroy it. The hands of madmen may | they heard a command given; and instantly rudely tear it asunder, but necessity will immedi | sprang up before them from the grass a file of ately reunite the fragments. We must live to- soldiers, and click, click, went the rifle locks, gether; we may dispute and contend; but in war and they were, all who got outside, brought up as in peace, we are bound together. There is no standing at the point of bayonets and cocked ridivorce; one fate, one fortune, are our common | fles and hustled back to prison! lot. The only question is, whether we will live The men who entered into the arrangement under our present form of Government or under and paid their money and gold watch, were pun one not of our own choosing. We can live un | ished by forty eight hours in the dungeon, and | der the present Government only by yielding im the money and watch never returned! Not even plicit obedience to what it grants to others, as well | when they were discharged, which most of them | as what it reserves to itself. When that is done, were, because there were no charges against there will be war no longer. Mr. Chairman, we them. may pursue strange fancies, but we do it at the hazard of constitutional liberty. The sections may keep up a fruitless struggle until the country is exhausted; but we will then be no nearer a separation than at the beginning. We must live together still, but we shall have exchanged the Constitution for the edicts of a master, and the glory of the great Republic will have gone down in the night of despotism! A million of armed men are in the field. Do they inspire no awe? Does their presence teach no lesson? When we have de stroyed the Constitution, what shall prevent them bly adapted for economy and convenience The extinct passion?

We are in a most perilous crisis, but I have yet confidence in the American people. They are an order loving people. The scenes of the French | Revolution can never be re-enacted here An archy can never become an American system The people are equal to their own government; they will vindicate themselves. In due time mies of the Constitution, who have misled and Already the sky of the North and the West is ment will glow with the effulgence of the perfect day. Friends of the Constitution, be of good cheer. The Republic yet lives! Be not despond | institutions against all who come to assail. Meet your enemies with the weapons of their own selections; they who come with the sword, with the sword let them be smitten; they who come ap ftroops pealing to public opinion, meet before that bar, their apostasy. This is our duty. Difficulties ninety five thousand one hundred and ten barrels tion, let us recollect only our duty to our whole ration, issued during that time was seventeer country and, moved by a sublime patriotism, let millions seven hundred and twenty thousand our purpose be to defend and maintain the Con three hundred and ninety five. The number of dignity, equality and rights of the several States operation and passed to the credit of the United unimpaired, and the blessing of God will lead us States, as saved rations, was thirty-four thousand safe through the perils and the storm.

Wisconsin Election. cluding the soldiers' votes, elects three Demo crats and three Republicans. Buows, First District, 2,521 majority; Elephidon, Fourth District, furnished to the troops. The order and excel-5,730 majority; WHEREER, Fifth District, 1,017 lence of the establishment reflect much credit majority. Aggregate Democratic majority in the State, 3,247-a gain since 1860 of 24,336.

The whole number of military votes cast was 8,720, of which the Democrats received 2,352 and the Republicans 6358. This shows the impracticability of the law of last winter. Out of 42,000 soldiers furnished by the State, 8,720 voted, proving one of two things-the abhorrence with which the soldlery view the law, or its utter impracticability. It is to be hoped the next lamation and the present condition of affairs is Legislature will wipe it out of existence.

gan's division consists of eight most effective cavalry regiments, numbering probably more the Administration, and orge a separation if Linthan five thousand men, mounted upon the best coln's emancipation document is promulgated on horses of the country. He has also a battery of Thursday. ten-pounder Parrott guns

fold has published a pastoral letter to the clergy who are now armed with United States guns, disand congregations of the diocese of Indiana, re- tritinged throughout, to defend the same, by Gen. ferring in eloquent terms to the condition of Nelson, one and a half year ago. The militia, orders of the President and Secretary; young many families of our volunteers, and urging will go with the South if the proclamation is issystematic efforts for their assistance. The let sued. The next cry of "wolf" will not be a false. ter does honor to the head and the heart, the alarm, and yet there are no troops for delense, if talent and the patriotism of the veneral Bishop. the enemy should come, and squirrel hunters will Mrs. Grimsley; Mrs. Grimsley, sister of the

The Atrocities Perpetrated Upon the Nolitical Prisoners at Camp Chase -The rench Bastile Dungeous Nowhere-spanish Inquisition Thrown into the Shade-I uparalleled Cru-

Crisis, December 24: Our article two weeks ago, calling attention to Chase, has called forth so meny remarks that we |

In a few weeks our Legislature will be in session, and we have no doubt an investigation will opposed by unconstitutional means. It is a wrong be called for. If the authorities can find any one to swear them clear of any of the statements we made, we shall be happy to see it done. Hun dreds will feel that our State is disgraced, if the reports are true and are not promptly recti fied, and the guilty managers dismissed or

> There are three prisons at Camp Chase-Nos. 1, 2 and 3. One of them is occupied by political priseners alone, and it was to this one our remarks referred, as there stated,

The only thing we ever heard in favor of Camp Chase was, that the political prison at Louisville, Ky., especially so far as food was concerned, was infinitely more infamous than this. welcome to it, though it does not take from what Secession, and the abolition of slavery in the we said of Camp Chase one lota of its horrors

of each other. They are warring with each other, We said nothing of the little bay, thirteen and both upon the Constitution and the Union. years old, belonging to Gallipolis, Ohio, who was, Their principle of action is converse of the same for months, kept in Camp Chase prison during idea, but tending to the same result. The logi the summer and early fall, whose only crime was eal end of each is the overthrow of the Govern- that, being on a boat, he owed a loval woman in ment. Secession denies American nationality, Western Virginia fifteen cents, a balance on and claims all political power as belonging to the | washing she did for him while the boat laid at States; Abolition ignores the just rights of the the wharf where she lived, on the Ohio river. States, and centralizes all power here. Both are For this debt of fifteen cents he was reported to equally wrong and, in principle, equally danger- the military authorities as disloyal, was seized and ous. The States have rights; this Government sent to this political prison, where he was kept for old fashioned Virginia gentleman-a man of mark

stitution. There can and will be no peace, no We said nothing of the dungeon they have safety, no prosperity, until they are fully admitted | there-a dungeon for political prisoners, and the manner of keeping men in it by way of punish-

maintain two empires on this continent in peace. When he slept, it was lying on his face with his

negotiate a line of separation. Where would we | We did not state that during the time Colonel | took part in their time, and a goodly part of it draw it? On Mason and Dixon's line? The Allison had charge of the prison, that he and North could not yield the capital without yielding some of the officers, to test the virtue of the the prestige of nationality. On the line of the prisoners, bit upon the plan of making a specula-Potomac? The hights of Arlington command tion out of them at the same time, as some of the capital. On the line of James river? Vir- the prisoners were among the wealthiest men of ginia will yield all rather than a part. On the Kentucky and Western Virginia, and some, we ine of the cotton States? The Mississippi, the believe, all the way from Tengessee. The plant

vielded. Separation is impossible. The Union A man was put upon the parapet, on guard (at of such a place as speedily as possible, some of All this great country, from the great lakes to whom had been there for a year and no prospect tains, is for one family, and a more magnificent offer; and a certain hour the next night was fixed upon its plains; it is essential to its varied wants; an outer plank was pryed off, and the night be

The Government Bakery.

One of the most important and interesting in stitutions in Washington at present is the Govern ment bakery. It has grown up by degrees from Amall beginnings to a very extensive concern, capable of turnishing daily ninety thousand loaver of twenty two ounces each. This establishmen was designed by Major Beckwith and his assist ant, Capt. Greene, and is under the particular charge of the latter. The buildings are admirafrom seizing the capital? Is criminal ambition an bakery is in the center, with the storehouse for flour and potatoes on one side, and the year house, inspection rooms and bread rooms for is sue upon the other. At present about three l undred and fifty barrels per day are consumed, and from fifty to sixty thousand loaves produced. I wo hundred and fifty men are employed in the establishment. The flour is of the best quality, inspected by an experienced and respectable flour they will cise up and expel from power the ene merchant, and the bread is universally superior to betrayed them Aiready do we hear from the The employes are divided into gangs for day and any that can be produced from private bakeries other side of the river that all below the rank of night duty. There are one general superintend Captain are sick of the war, and want to return ent and a superintendent for each gang. The to their duty; and they will not be long in finding gangs are divided into shops, two overs being asout the way. On this side we know the cry every- signed to each shop, to which there is a chief who where is, "the Constitution and peace" Sooner is held responsible for the quality of the bread or later they are sure to come; they are coming. made. The yeast is brewed in the establishment, and a rising of dough is always kept ready in radiant with hight; before another year shall have each shop. The dough for each loaf is earefully run its cycle, the whole cycle, the whole firma | weighed, and specimens of each baking are deposited in the inspection room. The bread is issued day and night upon requi

ent! Stand firm in the breach and def nd your cinity. Everything about the establishment is sitions from the various Commissaries in this vi perfectly clean, and the arrangement is so complete and systematic that it is not possible for bad bread to find its way from this bakery to the

From the 15th July, 1861, to the 30th Novem hold up the covenant of the faith, and shame her, 1862, there were received at the bakery beset our path, but duty is not measured by diffi of flour, valued at six bundred and sixty-five culty. Banisting all feelings of mere passion or thousand seven hundred and seventy dollars. The resentment, of oppression, conquest, or subjuga | pumber of loaves, each loaf constituting s stitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the borrels of 'floor saved to the Government by this two hundred and five, valued at two hundred and thirty-nine thousand four handred and thirty five dollars. This saving to the Government is more The official vote on members of Congress, in | than twice the whole cost of the maintenance of the bakery during that period. The advantages of the establishment are thus apparent in the large amount saved and the quality of the bread daily upon Major Beckwith and Captain Greene, who ! designed and have successfully carried out the enterprise -- [New York Herald.

Kentucky Minirs.

A Cincinnati correspondent says of the present ondition of affairs in Kentucky: Speaker Buckner, of the Kentucky House of Representatives, has addressed a letter to every member, asking for their views on Lincoln's proc that State. From a number he has received an answer, and fully two thirds are in favor of taking the State out of the Union if the procla-The Louisville Journal says, John Mon- motion is enforced. The Legislature meets next Monday, when Governor Robinson's message will he read. The Governor will be down heavily on

Humphrey Marshall is, beyond donbt, in the vicinity of Mount Sterling He will not make a move until the last of this week. He expects LETTER FROM BISHOP UPFOLD - Bishop Up heavy reinforcements from the Kentucky militia, not be as numerous as bufore.

[From the Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth.] Early Recollections.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Some time after Mrs. Beecher Stowe had her craves such books, we saw it stated in a newspaper that Henry Ward Beecher had represented, in with Blair, in his attempts at fraud, we are at a a public fecture he was delivering, that there was loss to know what constitutes proof - Cure to such a personage as Uncle Tom-a real character, on whose history his sister founded her book: that Uncle Tom lived in a cabin near Indianapolis, Indiana, at the time he himself resided there. Tom, he spoke in very feeling terms of his own early trials in beginning his ministry at Indianap olis, and the words of encouragement received by him from the then Governor, N. Noble, of that MATILDA HERON. State, under whose protection Uncle Tom then

At the time of this notice, we wrote a short ac- WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 31, 1862. count of what we knew of Uncle Tom and his history, which we intended to offer to the Louis- Second night, and tremendous success, of the new sensaville Journal for publication, but at the sime a political contest was going on, occupying its columns with discussions we considered of more consequence to our real interests than firty Uncle Tom's Cabins could ever be, however much in terest people took in reading them. The result was, we threw the manuscript in the fire, without anything about our writing.

We have sometimes thought that we had done wrong in not making known the facts about Gal ery...... Uncle Tom, as we have since found many Abolition brothers and sisters, and other weakminded, story loving readers, who believed firmly at 736 that there was not only such a personage as Uncle Tom, but that his life and history were truthfully given by Mrs. Beccher Stowe, and that all of her other characters were drawn from

correctly. He was a noble man by nature, and a Christian by practice-what used to be called an wherever he went. For, though a negro, and a full blooded one, his personal appearance was commanding, and his open, gentle, manly countenance made him warm friends of all persons, white and black, who became acquainted with hundred years of age, and, whilst a slave, never jections to go into a country storwas out of the family to which he belonged He was born and raised in the family of Nobles, of Virginia; came to Kentucky, the property of Dr. Thomas Noble, who lived, when he first came to Kentucky, back of Covington, then Campbell, TTHE INDIANAPOLIS BRANCH OF THE BANK OF now Kenton county, about ten miles, at a place

Dr. Noble was a man of the old school, the compeer of Major Thomas Martin, Col. John On and after January 1st, 1863, no Checks on the until this is done Mr Chairman, it must be hours, saved his life by lying with his nose to an Grant and his brother, Squire Grant, Gen. James Bank will be paid, or Checks on other Banks received, Taylor, George Gordon, and many other early settlers, who were old men when we were a boy, men full of that follity and good nature so con. mon among the early settlers of Kentucky; who too, to the cultivation of the social graces; who loved each other as sparsely-settled people, in a new country, always do, and did not make

After Dr. Noble's death, Uncie Tom continged on the farm and managed the same, un der the direction of his mistress, until she died. office. Indianapolis. when, under some arr ngement among the | dec29-d3; heirs, Thomas and Sarah, his wife, were per-

mitted to go free. During the period that Uncle Tom was chief overseer for Mrs. Noble, our first resollection of NEW HOUSE him began. We were a small boy, and being on a visit to kindred were playing with an ancle, also a boy about our age, in the vicinity of Mrs Noble's barn, when we heard the sound of stripes being pretty well laid on some person, who was begging earnestly to be let off; on looking through a crack in the side of the barn we saw old man Thomas administering upon a young negro man 1,000 Bacs

The cause, as we learned, was that the young negro had failed to worm a piece of tobacco | 500 Chests which Thomas had directed, when leaving home a day or two before, and which his experienced eye detected to have been greatly slighted by the Young as we were we could but express our

astonishment at the young man submitting to be whipped, when Thomas remarked, "He knew he deserved it, my son, for disobedience of my orders, and for telling a story by saying he had killed all the worms, when the plants showed the contrary.

Uncle Tom believed that the negroes were, in the general, better off with good masters than to be left to themselves. That white people never would recognize them as equals, nor consent to their having equality with them, in church or

His own history verified his belief. When Mrs. Noble died, Thomas, who had never thought of leaving her whilst she fived, was advised to go to Cincinnati and live; that he would there find many of his race free, and have their society, and be where he could have church advantages. He spent some days amongst the free negroes of Cincinnati, and returned to the house of one of his advisers with this answer:

"Miss M --- I can't live with the people I 200 Boxes rave seen in Cincinnati. They would not suit me to live with. But few of them work, and 200 Boxes Five Doors East of nearly all are worthless. I am going to get | Oranges master N --- to buy me some ground near Lawrenceburg, where master L- N- and Miss L- V- live, and Sarah and I will live near them, and we know they will see we are They lived at Lawrenceburg until L-

N-and L-V- left there, and then becoming dissatisfied, Noah Noble moved the old people to his land, near Indianapolis, where they both remained until they died. Thomas and Sarah were never separated for

a week in their lives Never belonged to any one but Dr. Thos. Noble and his wife, and the heirs of Dr. Noble, and, when they were per mitted to go free, they clung to the family knowing this fact, there was not one of them who would not care for them and provide for their

The mock sensibility, which so often has went over Uncle Tom's fate, has lost its tears over a fiction. We have ourself seen men and women making a great to do over the negroes, who would let the poor white women and children perish with hunger and cold.

We have now before us the wives of half a lozen soldiers, whose husbands have been forced by absolute want, to enlist and go to war to earn | \$20,000 Tobread for their families, some of whom may never see home again, and these Beecher Stowe's | 500 Sack and other Abolition whiners, all around and 2,000 Barreis about, shed no tears for their own white sisters. but if a full grown negro leaves his home for an- 1,000 Barrels other, what a cry of agony is heard.

Three of the Noble family yet live, who can correct us it we have not stated Uncle Tom's history aright

Interesting and Entertaining Revela-

tions.

The court martial of Major McKinstry at St.

Louis has not attracted as much attention as its

importance warrants and would have had in the absence of more exciting events. The Administration directly, and through the agency of Frank Blair, has had its finger in all the peculation and swindling that accompanied the commencement of military operations in Missouri. In September, 1861, a Mr Lamb, armed with a letter of introduction from President Lincoln and another from Secretary Cameron, each of which documents contained a request that Major McKlustry should purchase from this (innocent) Lamb such apticles as the Major deemed the Quartermaster's Department in St. Louis might need, presented himself and credentials for active service. But it seems that previous to Mr. Lamb's arrival, a Mrs. Grimsley had taken possession of the privilege of awarding contracts. Mrs. Grimsley-1 way of Lamb, who, being of a persevering disposition, employed a Mr Fox to clear his path. Fox epened negotiations with Mrs. Grimsley, and, obtaining her recommendation, soon closed a contract for his client, as his testimony proves. Lamb was a partner of Cameron's son. Mojo Mckinstry offered the letters in defense as justifying him in making contracts without advertis-

ing, as the army regulations enjoin. The dramatis personce in this little episode render it one of peculiar significance. Mr. Lincoln, President; Mr. Cameron, Secretary of War; Major McKinstry, an officer under the Comeron, son of the Secretary; Mr. Limb. partner of young Cameron; Mr. Fox, a go-between, employed by Lamb to negotiate with

Frank Blair, having friends to reward and enemies to nunish, at a subsequent date wished Major McKinstry to award a contract to a friend, at double the price for which the articles could be purchased Gen Harney furind such swindlong, and it was for his interference in this mut-Abolition production, called 'Uncle Tom's ter that Frank Blair procured his dismissal. Cabin, "published, and it had taken a run, such Gen. Harney's testimony with regard to Blat's as works of fiction often do, without any one be- interference is explicit. The Administrate n ing able to account for the morbid appetite that knew the circumstances. If here is not on we evalence of the collusion of the Administration

AMUSEMENTS. and, in connection with his account of Uncle METROPOLITAN HALL.

The great Actress,

tion Drama of

EDITH; Or, The Earl's Daughter.

PRICES OF ADMISSION. asking the Journal to print it, or even saying Dress Circle and Parquette 50 cents. Lady and Gentleman 75 Rach additional lady 25 Private Boxes..... \$4 00 No single seats sold in Private Boxes. ___ 185 Doors open at 7 o'clock Performance commences

WANTED. \$75 TO \$150 PER MONTH.

In one thing she gave Uncle Tom's character FTHE LITTLE GIANT SEWING MACHINE COM-PANY want an agent in each county to solicit orfor their new \$15 Machine, with guage, screw driver and extra needles. We will pay a liberal salary and exuses, or give large commission. For particulars, terms, &c., inclose a stamp and address.

T. S. PAGE, Toledo, Ohio, dec31-d1t&w3m General Agent for the U. S. WANTED-A situation a a Salesman in the Retail Dry Goods Business, by a young man who thorhim. He lived to be, as was believed, over one oughly understands the business. He would have no ob-Address A. P. O., care of the Sentinel office, Indianapolis References exchanged.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.

THE STATE will be closed on Thursday, January Notes due on that day must be paid on Wednesday, D. E. SNYDER, Cashier.

NOTICE.

without the proper stamps, cancelled as required by the December 31, 1862 D. E. SNYDER, Cashier.

LOST. Pocket-Book Lost.

the gain of dollars and cents the only or chief OST IN TRIS CITY, ABOUT SIX WEEKS AGO, A object of life. vice, of private David S. Camilton, from Company C. Sth. regiment of Indiana Volunteers The parter will confer a favor by returning this discharge to me through the Post-DAVID S HAMILTON.

CROCERIES.

"A NEW BROOM SWEEPS CLEAN."

Ruger. 5.00 Barrels Caldwell & Alvord

WHOLESALE

GROCERS, Brandy. 1,000 Pack -

68

East Wash. St., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.,

Odd Fellows' Hail.

68.68.68. SELECTED AND S. 68, 68. ington St. Indianapolis, CHOICE STOCK

OF GROCERIES.

Selling Cheaper THAN ANY

WESTERN HOUSE.

88.68.68. 08.6 ,08, 65,68,68,

N. Y. PRICES.

STRAYED OR STOLEN. STEERS STOLEN -- \$15 REWARD. CYBOM THE RELLEFONTAINE STOCK PENS, ON the night of the 13th of Dec , 1862. five Steers, all branded with a letter "D," eith r on the left hip or left !

shoulder. For the finding and delivery of said steers to sister of the President-stood like a wolf in the the Bellefontaine stock pens, in Indianapolis, Ind , I will LIQUORS AND CICARS.

J. C D. DUNCAN. Wholesale Dealers Bourbon Whisky, Wines, Beaudies, Gins and Cigars, Ten year old Bourbon Whisky in bot les. 100,000 me old Cigars at old prices. No. 28 South Illinois street.

COPARTNERSHIP.

Copartnership Notice. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE TAKEN BENEY B. ALVORD into partnership, and the business will h-reafter be conducted in the name and style of Roura, CALDWELL & ALVORD. RUGER & CALDWELL.

FURNITURE. FURNITURE

BOWLING SALOON.



ETWEEN illinois and Meridian streets. This estabshment is fitted up in superior style, and the best order is preserved at all times. Gentlemen visiting the city, as well as the patrons residing here, will and it as it has hereto ore been, a pleasant and correcable place of resort for recreation. The Selson has recently been refitted throughout. T. C. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

FRUITS. 10,000 COCOA-NUTS

JUST RECEIVED BY Ruger, Caidwell & Alvord.

ORANGES, LEMONS AND FIGS.

150 BOXES FRESH LEMONS. 00 BOXES FRESH ORANGES.

25 BARRELS CHESTNETS.

500 BOXES FRESH FIGS, in packages.

Ruger, Caldwell & Alvord. DRY COODS. FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

No. 28 East Washington Street. CLOAKS, SHAWLS, MERINOES, VELOURS, DELAINS, VALENCIAS,

CLOTH GLOVES LINEN POCKET HORFS. LACE COLLARS, VALENCIENNES LACE. LACE SETS. LACE HOKES.

HOODS, NUBLAS. SONTAGS, SCARFS. BALMORAL SKIRTS. HOOP SKIRTS. LISLE THREAD SLOVES. FLUCED HOSE, WOOL HOSE,

COTTON HOSE,

LADIES' UNDERWEAR. MISSES' UNDERWEAR, MEN'S UNDERWEAR. REDUCED 25 PER CENT.

VELVET BONNETS AT COST

D. J. CALLINAN, Prop'r. SHIRTS.



FURNISHING

30 WEST WASHINGTON STREET. Orders from the country promptly filled. nov1-dly-'62 CROCERS.

SAMUEL OSCORNE. ONBORNE & CARLETON. No. 101 West Washington Street. Opportre the State House,) GROCERS. BUTTER, EGGS, LARD, DRESSED FOWLS, &c. lways on hand. The bighest price paid for Produce, hides, Pelts and Raga. dec4-'62 dly

CROCERIES. Groceries! Groceries!! THE NEW ADDITIONS TO MY STOCK OF GRO.

CERIES make it complete, comprising everything to be found in a well regulated Grocery Establishment. I am prepared to serve my friends and the public generally, with all articles needed for family use. Particular attention is dieen to the purchase of produce. Prices J. BARNARD. No. 18 South Meridian streat.

H. & H., No. 25 West Washington St. AVE RECEIVED THEIR FALL AND WINTER supplies of Family Groceries, which they offer to a trade at the lowest cash prices. Particular attention is invited to our large stock of Sugar-cured Hams, Dried Rect. Mackerel.

and fruits and vegetables in season, all of which is offer-

ered at the cheapest ester for genuine arti-

DRY COODS.

SPECIAL SALE

HOLIDAYS

AL THE Tra de Palace,

FROM AUCTION AT FROM 50 CENTS TO \$2 PER YARD.

FANCY DRESS SILKS

DRESS GOODS. 100 PIECES OF

Dress Goods

FROM 16 CENTS PER YARD UP.

IN THIS LINE WE EXCEL ALL OTRERS, BOTH IN STYLE AND PRICE.

400 Balmoral Skirts.

FURN: FURN:

RUSSIA, HUDSON BAY, AND AMERICAN SABLE, BOUGHT EARLY AND FOR SALE LOW.

MEN'S WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS: LADIES HOODS, SKATLYG CAPS AND COMFORTS:

Lace Goods in Sets

HOLIDAY SALES. H. A. FLETCHER & CO.,

26 AND 28 WEST WASHINGTON ST .. INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA. dec22-d1m

HOLIDAY BOOKS. BOOKS

-AND-PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

IN EVERY VARIETY.

Bowen, Stewart & Co's.

DRY COODS.

80